THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9688. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8. 1783.

L. 200.

WANTED to BORROW at MARTINMAS first, 200 l. upon an assignment to that extent of an Heritable Bond for 600 l. Apply to John Lawrie writer in Edinburgh.

NEW INN, DUNFERMLINE.

JOHN WILSON returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has met with since he came to this place. Has just now got a genteel new Post Chaise, good horses, and careful driver; and is determined to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who shall employ either his house or his chaise.

Dunfermline, Oct. 7. 1783.

To MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS.

JOSEPH SNOWBALL AND CO. in Newcastle upon Tyne, beg leave to offer their best services in the Commission line; which business both in Buying and Selling, they intend to prosecute upon the most extensive plan, and upon such terms as to insure the favours of their employers.—Their attention will particularly be placed to the below articles, viz.

Goods furnished at Newcastle.		*Goods imported into Newcastle from Scotland.*	
Sugars, same as London.		Kelp.	Aberdeen Oil.
Flour, same as ditto.		Ashes.	Aberdeen Hose.
Ribs.	Tallow.	Soap.	Foreign spirituous Liquors.
Molasses.	Allum.	Iron.	
Corn.	Lead.	Pork.	British ditto.
Cheese.	Best Tinplates.	Herrings.	Wines.
Coals.	Tar.	Starch.	Spruce Beer.
Cinders.	Pitch.	Linens.	Teas.
Glass.	Hops.	Threads.	Fruits.
Bottles.	English Rosin & Turpentine.		

They have also taken Warehouses, commodiously situated upon the Quay, for the purpose of taking in goods, which will be carefully forwarded by the desired, and very earliest conveyances, upon very low terms, to any part of Scotland.

N. B. As one of the partners of this house purposes coming frequently into Scotland, it will be of particular advantage to their employers to be furnished with personal information.

All letters will be duly attended to, and bond, if required, given to any amount, for goods committed to their charge.

Newcastle, Sept. 27. 1783.

To Manufacturers, Brewers, *and* others.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of BEAVERHALL, with the Office-houses and Garden thereto belonging, lately possessed by Robert Nicholls hatmaker, situated on the side of the Canon-mill-Lead, and on the road between Canonmills and Leith, about fifteen minutes walk from Edinburgh, or from Leith.

The house consists of six fire rooms, beside a kitchen, washing-house, and servants room in an adjoining building which communicates therewith. And immediately to the west, within a contignous court, entering by a separate gate from the high way, there are a variety of office-houses, formerly used in the hat-making, which can be converted into a weaving manufactory (there being room for about thirty looms), a distillery, brewery, &c. &c. or fitted up to accommodate 3 private families.

A person in the house will show the premises. For particulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet, Miln's Square.

PORTABLE GREAT COATS,

INVENTED by ALEXANDER FYFFE, Umbrella Maker, Calton-Hill, Edinburgh, of such a nature as to hold out rain for any space of time, and so light and convenient as to go into a pocket of an ordinary size. As many Gentlemen are necessitated to travel in bad weather, and few are now so ignorant as not to know, that not only their health, but even their life is in danger, in going long journies in wet weather, or continuing any time with wet clothes upon them, this scheme will prevent every evil of that kind; for Gentlemen and others may not only pursue their business with safety, but even their amusements; such as fishing, fowling, hunting, &c. They are remarkably light, and are not subject to spoil with rain or being pressed together, and do not stain the clothes. To speak any further of them would be but tedious, for experience will soon determine in their favour, as all who have seen them have approved of them, as one of the most useful inventions that have been fallen upon for many years past, and many gentlemen have already favoured him with their employment.—The cheapness of them is one great recommendation; and the following are the prices:—A large great coat for a Gentleman, made in the fashion of a wide great coat, by which means it can easily be put on above a great coat in winter or in summer, worn by itself, ready made, 24 s.—A coat as above, of an ordinary size, ready made, 20 s.—A Lady's coat, made in the form of their wide great coats, and may be worn by itself, or above their riding habits, ready made, 16 s.

Specimens of the above articles may be seen at his shop.

Continues to manufacture UMBRELLAS of all sorts.

Commissions carefully answered.

N. B. None need attempt to follow the making of these coats, as his Majesty's patent will be procured for some years.

A LETTER *to the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS *of the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *From* WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. Governor-General *of* Bengal, *Dated Fort William, March* 20. 1783.

To the Honourable COURT *of* DIRECTORS *of the Honourable* UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONOURABLE SIRS, *Fort William, 20th March,* 1783.

IN your letter to the Governor-General and Council, dated the 28th of August 1782, you have been pleased to enter into a large discussion of my proceedings at Benaris, and to apprize the Board of certain resolutions, comprehending your judgment upon them. These resolutions, as the immediate cause and subject of my present address, I shall, to avoid the perplexity of frequent and remote reference, hereto subjoin:

"That it appears to this Court, that, on the death of Sujah Dowlah, 1775, a treaty was made with his successor, by which the Zemindarry of Benaris, with its dependencies, was ceded in perpetuity to the East India Company.

"That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing was confirmed by the Governor-General and the Council of Bengal in the management of the said Zemindarry, (subject to the sovereignty of the Company) on his paying a certain tribute, which was settled at Sicca, rupees 22,66,180; and that the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindarry of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever, subject to such tribute; and that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority of jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

"That it appears to this Court, that the Governor-General and Council did, on the 5th of July 1775, recommend to Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a body of 2000 horse; but at the same time declared there should be no obligation on him to do it.

"That it appears to this Court, that Rajah Cheyt Sing performed his engagements with the Company, in the regular payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 22,66,180.

"That it appears to this Court, that the conduct of the Governor-General towards the Rajah, whilst he was at Benaris, was improper, and that the imprisonment of his person, thereby disgracing him in the eyes of his subjects and others, was unwarrantable and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's government."

I understand that these resolutions were either published or intended for publication. As they have proceeded from an authority so respectable, every reader of them will naturally and without hesitation, believe, that the facts, on which they necessarily and indispensibly depend, have been fully established. And who are the readers? not the proprietors alone, whose interest is immediately concerned in them, and whose approbation I am impelled, by every motive of pride and gratitude, to solicit, but the whole body of the people of England, whose passions have been excited on the general subject of the conduct of their servants in India; and before them I am arraigned and prejudged of a violation of the national faith, in acts of such complicated aggravation, that, if they were true, no punishment short of death could atone for the injury which the interest and credit of the public had sustained in them.

I hope, therefore, I shall not be thought to give unnecessary trouble in calling your attention to a subject not wholly personal, nor to fail in the respect, in which I have never yet failed, to your Honourable Court, in the mode of my vindication, which will not admit of the common delicacies of expression; for I cannot admit facts, however affirmed, which I know to have no existence, and by which my character has been blasted; nor will a simple denial or refutation of them be sufficient against such a charge, if I can at the same time appeal to your own knowledge, proved by the evidence of your own arguments, and to what your Hon. Court possesses of candour, for my justification and acquittal.

The facts affirmed, or expressed in terms equal to affirmation, in your resolutions, are as follow:

I. That the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindarry of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

II. That it pledged itself, that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

III. That the Governor-General required him to keep up a body of 2000 horse, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor-General and Council on the 5th of July 1775, that there should be no obligation on him to do it.

IV. That Rajah Cheyt Sing was bound by no other engagements to the Company than for the payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 22,66,180.

V. That Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native Prince of India.

The judgment passed on my conduct, as deducible from these facts, is, that it was "improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic, and may tend to weaken the confidence which the native Princes of India ought to have in the justice and moderation of the Company's Government." Here I must crave leave to say, that the terms "improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic," are much too gentle, as deductions from such premisses; and, as every reader of the letter will obviously feel as he reads the deductions which inevitably belong to them, I will add, that the strict performance of solemn engagements on one part, followed by acts directly subversive of them, and by total dispossession on the other, stamps on the perpetrators of the latter the guilt of the greatest possible violation of faith and justice.

But this, and every other conclusion from the facts adduced in proof of them, will fall, if the facts themselves have no existence. I do therefore most positively and solemnly deny their existence.

I deny that the Bengal Government pledged itself, that the free and uncontrouled possession of the Zemindarry of Benaris, and its dependencies, should be confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his heirs for ever.

I deny that the Bengal Government pledged itself, that no other demand should be made upon him, nor any kind of authority or jurisdiction exercised within the dominions assigned him, so long as he adhered to the terms of his engagements.

I deny that I ever required him to keep up a body of 2000 horse, contrary to the declaration made to him by the Governor-General and Council on the 5th of July 1775, that there should be no obligation on him to do it.

My demand, that is, the demand of the Board, was not that he should maintain any specific number of horse; but that the number which he did maintain should be employed for the defence of the general State.

I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was bound by no other engagements to the Company, than for the payment of his tribute of Sicca rupees 22,66,180.

He was bound by the engagements of fealty, and of absolute obedience to every order of the Government which he served. The various and repeated professions of his letters are proofs and acknowledgments of this construction of his vassalage; and his own cabuleeat, or the instrument by which he engaged to perform the duties of his Zemindarry, expresses it in the acknowledgment of the Company's sovereignty.

I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native Prince of India.

Cheyt Sing is the son of a collector of the revenue of that province, which his arts, and the misfortunes of his master, enabled him to convert to a permanent and hereditary possession. This man, whom you have thus ranked amongst the Princes of India, will be astonished, when he hears it, at an elevation so unlooked for, nor less at the independent rights which your commands have assigned him; rights which are so foreign from his conceptions, that I doubt whether he will know in what language to assert them, unless the example which you have thought it consistent with justice, however opposite to policy, to shew, of becoming his advocates against your own interests, should inspire any of your own servants to be his advisers and instructors.

I forbear to detail the proofs of these denials. In legal propriety I might perhaps claim a dispensation from it, and require the charges to be proved, not myself disprove them. But I have already disproved them in my narrative of my proceedings at Benaris, which has been long since in your hands, and is, I hope, in the hands of the public. To that I think it sufficient to refer, and to point out the ninth and following pages of the copy, which was printed in Calcutta, for a complete explanation; and I presume as complete a demonstration of the mutual relation of Rajah Cheyt Sing, the vassal and subject of the Company, and of the Company his sovereign.

The subject to which I now proceed, and on which I rest my fullest acquittal, is too delicate to admit of my entering upon it without requesting your indulgence and pardon for whatever may appear offensive in it; and declaring, that I should have submitted in silence to the severest expressions of censure which you could pass upon me, had they been no more than expressions, and applied to real facts; but, where the censures are not applied to real facts, and are such as substantially affect my moral character, I should be myself an accomplice in the injury, if I suffered the slightest imputation to remain, which it was in my power wholly to efface.

A breach of faith necessarily implies antecedent and existing engagements, and can only be construed such by the express terms of those engagements. I have been guilty of this crime in my treatment of Cheyt Sing, or of none; and I may be allowed to regret, that, while you stated such facts as implied it, you did not in terms declare it. There is an appearance of tenderness in this deviation from plain construction, of which, however meant, I have a right to complain, because it imposes on me the necessity of framing the terms of the accusation against myself, which you have not only made, but have stated the leading argument to it so strongly, that no one who reads these can avoid making it, or not know to have been intended.

But, permit me to [illegible] presume that this deviation from character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character from something more than a tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it was dictated by tenderness for my character or feelings? that it were they not produced in support of the charges? facts that

Even the facts, which are affirmed in the resolutions, are such as must depend upon some evidence, for they cannot exist independently. If the Bengal Government "pledged itself," its pledge must be contained in the written instruments which were expressly formed, and declared to define the reciprocal relation and obligation of the Rajah and the Company.

The resolution of your Hon. Court, as they stand unconnected in their original state, must be accepted as the conclusions from certain and established evidence; and this evidence, I must presume, you meant to produce in the long process of detailed argument which precedes them in your general letter. This consists of pieced extracts, from opinions delivered by me in the debates of Council, which not only preceded the settlement made with the Rajah Cheyt Sing, when his Zemindarry became the property of the Company; but, strange as it will appear, which passed on an occasion wholly foreign from it, and at a time when the Company had not obtained the cession of the Zemindarry. At the point of the settlement your detail stops. Had it proceeded, it must have exhibited the conditions of the settlement, which would have contradicted every fact which you have asserted; and every man of candour will believe that this was the only reason why it did not proceed. For why are my speculative opinions on the claim made upon the Nabob Assof ul Dowlah at the cession of the Zemindarry of Benaris, which I thought an infringement of a treaty already subsisting with him; and upon the mode by which we should allow Rajah Cheyt Sing to exercise the management of his Zemindarry, when it had become the property of the Company, quoted in evidence against me; when the actual deeds which conveyed to Cheyt Sing his possession of the Zemindarry, and all the conditions on which he held it, were the only criteria by which my conduct toward him could be tried? The debates from which my opinions are extracted, are so voluminous, and my share in them bears so large a proportion, that it would take up much time and argument to prove, what I could prove, that in their collective and relative sense they are perfectly consistent, so far as they can apply at all to my subsequent conduct; but, were it otherwise, they were not to be made the rules of my conduct; and God forbid that every expression dictated by the impulse of present emergency, and unpremeditatly uttered in the heat of party contention, should impose upon me the obligation of a fixed principle, and be applied to every variable occasion.

The wisdom of the Legislature has declared, that the whole collective body of the Governor-General and Council shall be bound by the opinions of the majority; but the doctrine implied in your quotation of my opinions is the reverse of that obligation, if my opinions were not conformable to those of a majority of the Board; and, if they were, the acts of the Board, formed on such concurrent opinions, ought to be quoted as the rules of my conduct, not the opinions which only led to them.

Having solemnly pronounced that Rajah Cheyt Sing had performed his engagements with the Company, and that my conduct towards him was "improper and unwarrantable," you proceed to say, that "such farther resolutions, as you may think proper to come to on this very important subject, will be communicated to us by a future conveyance." This I cannot otherwise understand than as an indication of your intention to order the restoration of Rajah Cheyt Sing to the Zemindarry

of Benaris. It will be expected, after the judgment which you have paſſed, as an act of indiſpenſable injuſtice; and, whenever this promiſſory declaration is made public, as it muſt be, if not already known, what may have been expected will be regarded as a certainty. If any thing were wanting but the expreſs notification of your intention to confirm it, the recal of Mr Markham, who was known to be the public agent of my own nomination at Benaris, and the re-appointment of Mr Francis Fowke by your order contained in the ſame letter, would place it beyond a doubt. This order has been obeyed; and, whenever you ſhall be pleaſed to order the reſtoration of Cheyt Sing, I will venture to promiſe the ſame ready and exact ſubmiſſion in the other members of your Council.

Of the conſequences of ſuch a policy I forbear to ſpeak. Moſt happily the wretch, whoſe hopes may be excited by the appearances in his favour, is ill-qualified to avail himſelf of them; and the force which is ſtationed in the Province of Benaris is ſufficient to ſuppreſs any ſymptoms of internal ſedition; but it cannot fail to create diſtruſt and ſuſpence in the minds both of the rulers and of the people, and ſuch a ſtate is always productive of diſorder.

But it is not in this partial conſideration that I dread the effects of your commands. It is in your proclaimed indiſpoſition againſt the firſt executive member of your government in India. It is as well known to the Indian world as to the Court of Engliſh Proprietors, that the firſt declaratory inſtruments of the diſſolution of my influence, in the year 1774, were Mr John Briſtow and Mr Francis Fowke. By your ancient and known conſtitution, the Governor has been ever held forth and underſtood to poſſeſs the oſtenſible powers of government. All the correſpondence with foreign Princes is conducted in his name; and every perſon, reſident with them for the management of your political concerns, is underſtood to be more eſpecially his repreſentative, and of his choice; and ſuch ought to be the rule; for how otherwiſe can they truſt an agent nominated againſt the will of his principal; or how, knowing him to act under the variable inſtructions of a temporary influence, or the caſual dictates of a majority, can they rely on the meaſures which he may propoſe, and which a ſudden change of influence, always expected in a deviation from conſtitutional forms, may undo, and ſubject them, in every inſtance of their connection, to a continual fluctuation of affairs?

When the ſtate of this admiration was ſuch as ſeemed to admit of the appointment of Mr Briſtow to the reſidency of Lucknow, without much diminution of my own influence, I gladly ſeized the occaſion to ſhew my readineſs to ſubmit to your commands. I propoſed his nomination: he was nominated, and declared to be the agent of my own choice. Even this effect of my caution is defeated by your abſolute command for his re-appointment, independent of me, and with the ſuppoſition that I ſhould be averſe to it. I am now wholly deprived of my official powers, both in the province of Owd and in the Zemindarry of Benaris.

Nor will the evil ſtop at theſe lines. My general influence, the effects of which have been happily manifeſted for the ſupport of your intereſt, is now wholly loſt, or what may remain of it ſuſtained only by the preſcription of long poſſeſſion, and ſomething perhaps of perſonal attachment, impreſſed by the habits of frequent intercourſe.

I almoſt ſhudder at the reflection of what might have happened, had theſe denunciations [illegible] Miniſter in [illegible] found in this part of the world [illegible] to your intereſt, and the rebel to your authority, arrived two months earlier. You will learn, by our common diſpatches, what difficulties Mahdajee Sindia has had to ſurmount in reconciling the different members of the Marhatta ſtate to the ratification, and even, when ratified, to the interchange of the treaty concluded by him in May laſt with this Government. I dare to appeal even to your judgment for the reply, and to aſk, whether the Miniſters of the Peſhwa, poſſeſſing the knowledge of ſuch a circumſtance, would not have availed themſelves of it to withhold their conſent to the treaty, either claiming to include Cheyt Sing as a party in it, or either overtly or ſecretly ſupporting his pretenſions, with the view of multiplying our difficulties? or, which is almoſt probable, waiting for the event of that change in the ſuperior government of Bengal, which ſuch ſymptoms portended, before they percipitated their intereſts in a connection with a declining influence, which they might obviouſly conclude would render this, with all its other acts, obnoxious to that which ſucceeded it.

Their counterpart of the treaty is ratified, and in our actual poſſeſſion; and, ſuch is the character of the man whom we have made our principal and the guarantee of it, that it will inſure us againſt any change of ſentiment, which might ariſe, from any cauſe, in the breaſts of his countrymen. I am happy in having been the ſole inſtrument of the accompliſhment of ſo great an event. It originated in a ſcene of univerſal revolt encompaſſing my own perſon: it began with the immediate ſeparation of the firſt power of the Marhatta ſtate from the general war, and was followed by the inſtant and general ceſſation of hoſtilities; in effect, by a permanent peace: for I have a right now to affirm this, having poſitively aſſured you that it would prove ſuch, while the formal confirmation of it remained ſo long in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe. In every progreſſive ſtate of it, it has met with obſtructions which might have diſcouraged even the moſt determined perſeverance; in the known indiſpoſition of the Preſidency of Bombay; in the calamities of the Carnatic; in the alarming interference of the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St George, by the exaggerated portrait of their affairs in a letter addreſſed to our Miniſter, and ſent in circulation through the midſt of Deccan and Indoſtan, intreating him at all events, and with whatever ſacrifices, to precipitate the concluſion of the treaty, and ſave them from deſtruction; but, above all, in the vehement exclamations for peace from men of every deſcription in Great Britain. To all theſe counteractions I have oppoſed the principle of firmneſs and defiance; and, aided by the peculiar talents, and warineſs, and incomparable perſeverance of Mr David Anderſon, I have at length brought my wiſhes and yours to their deſtined point. Perhaps with a leſs able Miniſter I might yet have failed; but even the merits of his ſervices I claim as my own; for it was my choice which called his mind into action, and my confidence that gave it its beſt exertion. Pardon, Hon. Sirs, this digreſſive exultation. I cannot ſuppreſs the pride which I feel in this ſucceſsful atchievement of a meaſure ſo fortunate for your intereſts and the national honour, for that pride is the ſource of my zeal ſo frequently exerted in your ſupport, and never more happily than in thoſe inſtances in which I have departed from the preſcribed and beaten path of action, and aſſumed a reſponſibility which has too frequently drawn on me the moſt pointed effects of your diſpleaſure. But, however I may yield to my private feelings, in thus enlarging on the ſubject, my motive in introducing it was immediately connected with its context, and was to contraſt the actual ſtate of your political affairs, derived from a happier influence, with that which might have attended an earlier diſſolution of it.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept*

St James's, Oct. 4.

ONE of the King's Meſſengers, diſpatched by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, arrived here this day with the Ratification, on the part of the States General of the United Provinces, of the Preliminary Articles ſigned at Paris on the 2d of September laſt, which was exchanged with his Grace againſt his Majeſty's Ratification, on the 29th of laſt month, at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineſſes.

Whitehall, Oct. 4.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Henry Murray, Eſq; to be Enſign of his Majeſty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of John Benjafield, Eſq; who has reſigned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 30.

Whitby, Sept. 28. Yeſterday morning, about eight leagues to the northward of this port, a brig belonging to Sunderland, John Moon maſter, ſprung a leak, and went to the bottom in leſs than ten minutes; the Captain and three men ſaved, and one drowned.

From the London Papers, Sept. 30.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 3. Since the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the Crimea, they have fortified it in ſuch a manner, that it will be difficult to diſlodge them according to the project which has been adopted by the Ottoman miniſtry. The only practicable road, that of Perrecop, is lined with artillery and troops, which render the acceſs very dangerous. On the other hand, the people in this capital are much diſcontented with the government, and ſeem to be on the eve of a revolt, which is very perplexing at preſent. It is ſaid, that towards the end of this month we ſhall poſitively know whether a war will take place this year or next ſpring. In the mean time we are aſſured that the Ruſſians will only act on the defenſive, in order to be entitled, in ſuch a caſe, to demand of the Auſtrians the ſuccours ſtipulated between them.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 5. The Grand Viſir and the Admiral Pacha continue to poſſeſs the greateſt influence in the affairs of ſtate. Being now aſſured that Ruſſia aims at uniting the Caſpian with the Black Sea, by means of the Tannis or Don, the Volgo, and a canal, which is to join the latter to the Neva, the miniſtry are determined to ſend the Muſſulman fleet to oppoſe the progreſs of the Ruſſians on the coaſts. The Divan, which hitherto appeared entirely againſt the war, breathe nothing but vengeance againſt the Muſcovites; eſpecially ſince they have been informed, that there ſtill exiſts in the Crimea a numerous party who will voluntarily unite their efforts to ours to withdraw themſelves from the Ruſſian domination.

Franckfort on the Main, Sept. 9. We are aſſured that Moravia and the Auſtrian Sileſia are to be incorporated with the kingdom of Bohemia, ſo that there will be one Government for the three countries.

Koningsburgh, Sept. 3. The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to bed of five children, three ſons and two daughters, all likely, [illegible] other ſuffered no more than is to expect in ſuch a labour.

Madrid, Sept. 9. The two Princes of Aſturias was delivered on the 5th of this month, were baptiſed the ſame day, when the firſt-born received the names of Charles-Francis-de-Paule-Dominick-Anthony-Joſeph-Raymond-Diego-Vincent-Ferrar-John-Nepomucene-Iſidore-Paſcal-Peter-Peter-d'Alcantara-Ferdinand-Philip-Louis-Cajatan-Gregory-Joachim-Laurance-Juſtinian-Julian. The ſecond-born received the names of Philip-Francis-de-Paule, and all the other names given to his brother. The two Princes were immediately after the ceremony decorated with the Enſigns of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of the Grand Croſs of the Royal Order of Charles the Third.

Paris, Sept. 26. We are aſſured that the Count de Vergennes has communicated, miniſterially, on the part of the King, to the Ambaſſadors of the States-General, "That his "Majeſty was ready to reſtore to the Republic all the poſſeſ"ſions which his forces had reconquered from the Engliſh, "without requiring any indemnity or compenſation whatever: "and that his Majeſty deſired their High Mightineſſes to give "the neceſſary orders for receiving from his officers the reſti"tution of all thoſe poſſeſſions."

Utrecht, Sept. 25. A report prevails here, that the Republic of Venice has concluded with the Empreſs of Ruſſia a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, for twenty years; according to which, the Venetians are to fit out ten ſhips of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates and gallies, to join the Ruſſian ſquadron againſt that of the Turks. It is added that the Republic of Venice binds herſelf moreover, by this treaty, to receive in her ports the Ruſſian men of war, and to afford them every ſuccour of which they may ſtand in need. And that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, on her part, engages to put the Venetians in poſſeſſion of Dalmatia and all the iſlands thereon depending. The ſmall Republic of Raguſa, which is in the Gulph of Venice, will only remain independent as before.

Utrecht, Sept. 29. It is aſſured, that if the Court of Verſailles cannot, by her mediation, prevent the war with which the Porte is threatened, ſhe will furniſh the Turks with 25 ſhips of the line, a ſufficient quantity of military ſtores, and 10,000 ſeamen, and endeavour to make other powers join with her in her oppoſition to the projects of the Court of Peterſburgh. *Utrecht Gazette.*

Hague, Sept. 28. On Friday laſt, the 26th of September, the Preliminaries of the Peace between this State and the Court of England were ratified in the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, and diſpatched by a courier extraordinary to Paris, to be there exchanged againſt thoſe of the Court of St James's.

LONDON.

This morning diſpatches were ſent off from St James's, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, containing, as we are well aſſured, the moſt amicable declarations of goodwill and regard to the Iriſh, and authoriſing the Lord Lieutenant to make every official aſſurance that can any way tend to quiet the diſturbances or promote the wiſhes of the ſiſter kingdom. Several Councils have been lately held on the ſubject of the Iriſh, and we are happy to have it in our power to affirm very confidently, that the moſt kind and pacific expedients will be adopted by this country for adjuſting all differences with Ireland, which it is not doubted may be completely effected without any mean relinquiſhment of the political intereſts of Great Britain on the one hand, or a peremptory denial of ſome conſtitutional demands of the Iriſh on the other. *Eng. Chron.*

The ſituation of affairs between this country and Ireland may be rather critical, but we truſt it is not deſperate. The Iriſh are a brave, generous people, ſenſible of any favour, and ready to return it; therefore, the late acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature in their favour call from them a reciprocal return; and it is to be hoped that no partial intereſt will prevail on the meeting of the military delegates in November, to adopt any reſolutions unfavourable to the commerce of the united kingdoms. For what militates againſt England muſt be prejudicial to Ireland, the two kingdoms being ſo cloſely united, that it is impoſſible for one to ſuffer without detriment to the other.

As a proof that the infatuated people in this country and Ireland are not yet cured of their rage for emigrating, the ſhip Lord Camden, with 250 people on board from Belfaſt, arrived at Philadelphia in Auguſt laſt.

It is to be wiſhed that the exact number could be aſcertained of thoſe who have left Europe to ſettle in America ſince the peace, ſeveral ſhips with 100, 200, and one veſſel with more than 300 perſons on board, having arrived there from different countries, with ſubjects belonging to almoſt every ſtate in Europe.

The ſpirit of Volunteering in Ireland, is certainly getting to a very dangerous height. The tradeſmen neglect their buſineſs to become proficients in military exerciſe, and ſuch is the raging diſpoſition of this corps, that the manufactories are at a ſtand for want of the uſual aſſiſtance of their workmen.

The unexpected failure of the receipt tax, is ſo far a complete diſappointment to the deſigns of adminiſtration, who meant, by the produce of this, and other parts of the revenue, to make periodical payments of navy and victualling bills.

While daily deficiencies in the revenues are thus diſcovering themſelves, every other part of the public income ſhould be particularly guarded and ſtrained to the utmoſt to make it, if poſſible, commenſurate with the public expenditure. The port duties, enormouſly defalcated by ſmuggling, are ſuſceptible of much encreaſe.

Yeſterday the ſubſcribers for raiſing 480,000 l. by way of lottery for the ſervice of the preſent year, made good their ſixth and laſt payment of twenty per cent of the ſaid capital at the Bank.

Thurſday morning, the ſum of 900 l. duty upon one legacy of above 100,000 l. was paid at the proper office.

From the ſpirit of all the parties concerned in the late important negociations at Paris, it too plainly appears (ſays a correſpondent) that the treaties and ratifications have effected only a temporary truce, not a permanent peace. The court of Madrid could not be compelled by our miniſtry to define the privileges of the Engliſh on the coaſt of Honduras, with that openneſs and perſpicuity which would naturally have reſulted from intentions purely pacific. Many ſubjects of contention between Great-Britain and France, particularly with reſpect to the Newfoundland fiſhery, yet remain unſettled. Our treaty with the Americans is far from being a cordial one; nor is there at preſent in the United States, any ſupreme power that can ratify or give permanency to any commercial or pacific negociation whatever.

It is not a little ſingular, a correſpondent obſerves, that the proſperous ſtate of our affairs in the Eaſt-Indies ſhould be chiefly owing to the vigour, capacity, and patriotiſm of the man whoſe public conduct is at preſent a ſubject of Parliamentary enquiry. It is certainly a ſymptom of diſeaſe in the ſtate, that while men whoſe miſconduct occaſioned the loſs of our territories in the weſt, have enjoyed ſome of the higheſt offices under government, the *character*, whoſe talents and virtues have not only preſerved, but extended our ſettlements in the eaſt, has been, and continues to be the object of a proſecution conducted under the authority of the national aſſembly.

A ſimple fact, ſays a correſpondent, is often ſufficient to counteract the effect of the moſt glowing oratory. How eloquent was Mr Burke, in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſufferings of Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Coſſigwach! With what pathos did he deplore the calamities inflicted by the head of rapacity on an innocent native Prince of India? General Smith, too, mingled his harſh notes with the plaintive and melodious ſtrains of bard Edmund, and was particularly vehement againſt the irruption of the ſheriff's officers into the apartments of his Highneſs's ladies. But how would theſe orators have looked, if Mr Martin, with his uſual plainneſs, had taken Governor Haſtings's letter out of his pocket, and read (according to his cuſtom of reading ſome uſeful paſſages to the Houſe) as follows: "I deny that Rajah Cheyt Sing was a native Prince of India. Cheyt Sing is the ſon of a collector of the revenue of that province, which his arts, and the misfortunes of his maſter, enabled him to convert to a permanent and hereditary poſſeſſion. A man univerſally conſidered, in this part of the world, as juſtly attainted for his crimes, the murderer of your ſervants and ſoldiers, and the rebel to your authority." O Eloquence! Eloquence! mark how a plain tale ſhall ſet you down!

We hear, that, in conſequence of Mr Dalrymple's propoſal, a veſſel will be directly diſpatched from St Helena to range the coaſt of the Caffre country, as undoubtedly many of the crew and paſſengers of the Groſvernor Indiamen are now alive; it having appeared the natives were not guilty of ſuch barbarities as were ſome time ago reported of them.

American news-papers in town, of ſo late a date as the 7th of September, mention, that ſeveral addreſſes have been preſented to Congreſs, reprobating the conduct of that part of the military which inſulted them at Philadelphia; and the States of Jerſey in particular have preſented addreſſes from the inhabitants and militia, offering their lives and fortunes to protect the union in their federal head, which offer has been accepted; and the Congreſs now meets at Trenton, till they determine, in November, the place of their ſettled reſidence. General Waſhington had not retired to his eſtate, but was gone with Major-General Baron Stuben to fix on proper places to erect forts on the frontiers of the northern boundaries, for the protection of their fur trade, and as a check on the Britiſh force in Canada. The Americans were impatiently waiting for the Definitive Treaty, the delay of which had been of infinite ſervice to the country, in uniting contending parties, which had taken place in a remarkable manner within the laſt three months; but the poor Loyaliſts were ſtill as cruelly treated as ever, a number of them having been baniſhed, and one man, of the name of Maxwell, actually put to death in Carolina. The American ſoldiery, finding no money to be got, had gone to their reſpective homes, naked and pennyleſs; neceſſity will, therefore, oblige them to have recourſe to their ſeveral occupa-

and perhaps ſtifle that ſpirit of commotion, which a ſhort
o appeared to be fomenting to a degree that threatened
ion to all ſubordination.
eral Waſhington's circular letter, when he quitted the
and of the American army, is held in ſuch eſteem all o-
e continent, that the people ſpeak of it in the moſt extra-
manner; and in a Boſton paper, publiſhed the beginning
month, after paſſing a panegyric on it, the paragraph
ades, in capital letters, with ſaying,—"It was penned by
rticular kind inſpiration of God."
merican paper currency, of the new emiſſion, is advertiſed
England to be ſold cheap, by applying to the printer at

government of America have impoſed ſuch taxes on the
, as will enable Congreſs, if they ſhall be able to enforce
y them, to keep the whole country in the moſt perfect
ination and quietneſs. The principal of theſe are *one*
illing, inſtead of *three-pence* on every pound of tea, ſixpence
very gallon of rum, three-pence on every gallon of molaſſes,
ſhillings a year on every man who wears a watch, and a
r on every man who wears a ſuit of clothes above a cer-
value. But it is not probable that theſe taxes will be made
without many ſcenes of blood; and it will be the incon-
encies of anarchy, as in other infant ſtates, that will alone
to regulate and ſtable government.
he taxes of America have already driven many of the ſub-
of the United States to Nova Scotia? and thither, it is
able that others will reſort in great numbers. Nova Sco-
will prove an excellent trap for catching the ſubjects of the
ed States, ſo long as England is wiſe enough to forbear all
and to give every encouragement to this riſing colony.
gentleman well acquainted with Nova Scotia, as well as
province in America, prompted by a regard to the in-
ts of Britain, and to the happineſs of his fellow-creatures
neral, is deſirous of communicating the following facts to
erſons, in any part of the world, who may have intentions
migrating to the new town of Shelburne, or other parts on
dy Bay. The climate is not unwholeſome, the ſoil is
ful, and with little culture will produce all the neceſſaries
life. Nay, even without agriculture, there is ſuch abun-
nce of fiſh in the bay and rivers, and ſo great a plenty of eve-
kind of game in the woods, that by fowling and fiſhing in
e open ſeaſon, only a few weeks, a man may eaſily provide
ſtenance for himſelf and family, for the rigorous months of
ter. The fiſh ſpread out to the froſt, will, in that ſtate,
p better than if ſalted. Freſh meat and poultry, buried in
ſnow, and with a very little ſalt, will keep in the ſame
nner. Occaſional ſallies with the gun will afford freſh pro-
ons; ſo that there is no danger of ſtarving on that plentiful
t. But the danger to be apprehended is from *cold*; and a-
ſt this evil every emigrant ſhould bend his whole efforts.
him provide the frame of a houſe, or inſtruments, if he can
them, for making one; glaſs for windows, bricks for a
mney, and abundance of furs and blankets; upon theſe ar-
les, and a few others if he can afford them, let him ſpend
laſt ſhilling, and there is not a fear that he will live and
per in Nova Scotia. For want of theſe precautions in in-
iduals, and of due foreſight in government, numbers of poor
igrants will, this enſuing winter, miſerably periſh. Hun-
ds of families were, in the month of July laſt, lying in blank-
, on the beach, under the canopy of heaven, regardleſs of
approaching winter. An eaſy ſubſiſtence in the mean time
led them into a fatal ſloth; and thoſe appointed by govern-
nt, to mark out allotments of land, gave themſelves very lit-
trouble about that matter, but purſued their amuſements
d pleaſure. It is fit that theſe things ſhould meet the eye of
e public.

Governor Johnſtone, ſays a correſpondent, was neither a-
are how, or to whom, nor to what *extent* to offer a bribe
hen he appeared in the character of Commiſſioner for peace
ong the Americans. The French excel us far in the im-
rtant and dextrous art of bribery.

Long Iſland is by far the richeſt iſland in America, it is
ſely inhabited by Low Dutch, who are very penurious, and
rd up all the money they poſſibly can from trade.

At one o'clock Wedneſday, the Lord Mayor received a
d from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, informing
m, that he ſhould honour him with his company on Monday
xt, in conſequence of which his Lordſhip waited on the com-
ttee at the Armory Houſe the ſame evening, and in an ele-
nt ſpeech requeſted their opinion relative thereto, which was
ceived with the utmoſt politeneſs and thanks for his early in-
lligence. A motion was then made that a ſummons be iſſued
r the gentlemen of the Hon. Artillery Company to attend
eir Colonel, Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt preciſely at nine o'clock
n Monday next, in the artillery ground, which was inſtantly
greed to, *nem. con.* Barn. Turner, Eſq; then moved that
wenty one rounds be fired before the gentlemen marched from
e ground, in honour of his Royal Highneſs George Augu-
us Frederick, Prince of Wales, their Captain General, which
was aſſented to with great applauſe. The Committee then told
his Lordſhip, the gentlemen, by order, would march from the
artillery ground, with muſic playing, drums beating, and co-
lours flying, and be at the Manſion-Houſe by twelve o'clock,
to eſcort him to Temple Bar. His Lordſhip retired much
pleaſed with his reception, and returned thanks to the Committee.

Yeſterday morning the Court of Aldermen were ſummoned
to meet the Lord Mayor on Monday next at twelve o'clock,
at Guildhall, in their ſcarlet gowns, to go from thence in pro-
ceſſion to Temple-bar, to meet the heralds, &c. to proclaim
the peace between his Majeſty and their Moſt Chriſtian and
Catholic Majeſties.

Thurſday, the Lord Mayor received a letter from Lord
North, deſiring his Lordſhip to call on him yeſterday morn-
ing to ſettle ſome particular points relative to the proclamation
for a peace, and other buſineſs.

The ſame day the Lord Mayor received a meſſage from the
Heralds Office, acquainting his Lordſhip that peace would be
proclaimed on Monday next at the uſual places, and with the
uſual ceremonies, and thereupon his Lordſhip ordered ſum-
monſes to be iſſued out for the Aldermen to accompany his
Lordſhip, and precepts were iſſued out for 200 conſtables to
attend the ceremony.

It has been aſked, why there ſhould be any formal proclama-
tion of peace, when there was no declaration of war? The
plain anſwer to this is, that if we were not to take all the cuſto-
mary ſteps in the proclamation of peace, the late Bellegerent
Powers would doubt the ſincerity of our intentions, and a jea-
louſy would ariſe that our Miniſters did not mean to obſerve as
they ought the faith of treaties.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that probably in the courſe of the preſent month, but certainly before the meeting of Parliament, ſuch diſcoveries will be publiſhed to the world, upon evidence that is irreſiſtible, relating to the Congreſs and States of America, as will aſtoniſh the world. The influence and the *power* of France over the States and individuals of America will be diſplayed; the confidence of the great body of the people in their leaders will be ſhaken; the ſparks of diſſention and diſobedience will be inflamed.

Admiral Campbell is expected to return from Newfoundland about the end of this month, in the Baliſbary of 50 guns. Sir Charles Douglas, who ſucceeds to the command in America, will ſail ſhortly for Halifax, in the Ardillance of 50 guns.

Sir J. Lindſay is to take with him to the Mediterranean, the Truſty of 50 guns, Latona 38, Phaeton of 38, Camilla of 24, and two cutters; the Thetis, which has ſailed with the tranſports for Gibraltar, is alſo to join him; and the Orpheus, King's Fiſher, Porcupine, and other ſhips now on that ſtation, are to be under his command. The Goliah, Ganges, Diadem, and Ardent, ordered for Gibraltar, are to make no part of the Commodore's ſquadron.

A patent is ſaid to be making out to create Mr Serjeant Adair an Iriſh Peer, as a prelude to his being appointed to the office of Chancellor of Ireland.

Should Mr Serjeant Adair be made Chancellor of Ireland, there will be a ſharp conteſt between Mr Bearcroft and Mr Harriſon, the preſent Deputy Recorder, for the Recordership. The former will ſtand upon his old intereſt in the city; the latter will be ſupported by Adminiſtration, who wiſh to reward him for the ſervices he rendered Government whilſt Attorney General of Jamaica.

Previous to Comte Belgioioſo, the Imperial Ambaſſador, leaving England, he received it in command from the Emperor to ſhut up the Chapel, and diſcontinue the ſervice: The Emperor further inſtructing him to inform the King of England, "That he ſhould not be at the expence of providing a place of worſhip for ſuch of his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects as were Catholics."

It is hardly poſſible to expect any great ability, or any ſtrong powers of mind, from a nation ſo totally ſunk, below the level of other parts of Europe, as the Spaniards are at this time.—The light of philoſophy has not penetrated that nation, they are ſunk into a wretched ſtate of ſuperſtition; and the inquiſition is now, with cruelty and ignorance, beyond all human conception, ravaging the country, and plucking up every attempt to open the eyes of the people. The groſs ignorance and ſavage cruelty of the inquiſition may be aſcertained from the horrid execution of a beautiful young girl, at Seville, on the 7th of November 1781: there is no miſtake in the date. This horrid ſcene was acted no later than the year before laſt. For an intrigue with the Devil, this beautiful young creature was burnt alive, though St Cyprian and St Auguſtine, even in ancient times, declared that the thing was impoſſible, and now every nation in Europe, but the wretched Spaniſh inquiſition know, that it is folly, and madneſs, and infanity, to imagine ſuch a thing. By a refinement in cruelty, the inquiſition ordered her noſe to be cut off two hours before her execution, leſt the charms of her engaging figure ſhould excite compaſſion.

There is ſomething remarkable in the following argument by which the American Congreſs urge the States to pay the public debt. "For to whom are the debts to be paid? To an ally, in the firſt place, who to the exertion of his arms in ſupport of our cauſe, has added the *ſuccours of his treaſure*; who, to his important loans, has added *liberal donations*." A little time will produce an admirable comment on this text.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 4.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 80¾ op.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 59⅞ a ⅜ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Exchequer Bills, 12 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 12 diſc.
Long Ann. 18 a 17⅞.	3 per cent. Scrip. 61½ a 60⅞.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Stock, 140.	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.	Light Long. Ann. 18 7-16ths.
India Bonds, 29 a 28 diſc.	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 12 s. a 11 s. 6 d.
South Sea Stock, —	

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35.	Agio of the Bank from Holland,	4½ per cent.
Ditto Sight, 34 8.		
Rotterdam, 35 2 2½ U.		

WIND AT DEAL.
Oct. 2. E. N. E. 3. S. W.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 3.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 30 s. a 50 s.	Beans, 32 s. a 35 s.
Barley, 18 s. a 29 s.	Tick, 24 s. a 25 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 22 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 22 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 36 s. a 40 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 44 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s. a 40 s.
Peaſe, 30 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 36 s. a 37 s.
Hog ditto, 28 s. a 30 s.	Third Sort, 26 s. a 28 s.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Boſton, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated July 19.

"This country now begins to feel the effects of their independence very ſenſibly; their taxes are ſo enormous as to diſtreſs them beyond imagination. One may have land enough in the interior part of the country for aſking for; it is ſelling daily to pay the taxes, as every State makes their own laws, and raiſes a fund to ſupport the credit of Congreſs, which at preſent is at a very low ebb. They have diſbanded the army without paying them a ſhilling during the war; and the different States ſeem not inclined to raiſe their ſeveral proportions; this will ſoon make them jealous of one another, and end in civil wars. The higheſt libertine among them begins now to wiſh for the old times again. Indeed in this province they pay ſo little reſpect to the reſolves of Congreſs, that they conſider them as mere cyphers. Should Great-Britain prevent their ſhips from being made free bottoms, theſe New England States will be worth very little, as their remittances can be only in ſhip-building and timber."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated 25th July, received in Dublin.

"I have arrived at a very great market for the linens brought out with me, having already ſold them at upwards of thirty per cent. clear profit, and I am certain that I could have ſold forty boxes more ſince mine were out;—it will certainly be a very great market for the ſale of linen. [illegible] 10 d. to 20 d. per yard, or even to 22 d. The returns from here I think will be as quick as from London, and the profits much better, which will in a little time incline the trade that way.

"Foreign linens that come to more than 12 d. per yard, will not anſwer here, ſo that Iriſh linens will always have a preference.

"It is now the height of harveſt, and the crops very great, ſo that wheat and flour will be very low.

"All flags are permitted but Engliſh alone, not one of which are ſuffered to be diſplayed, and nothing but white to be ſeen, as the Iriſh veſſels that come out have the Union on theirs, they are not ſuffered to hoiſt them."

This day, the Magiſtrates and Council elected, James Dickſon, Eſq; Baron Bailie of Canongate and 'Calton:—Meſſ. James Clephan and William Pienje, Reſident Bailies.

James Gordon, Eſq; Baron Bailie of Portſburgh. The Reſident Bailies not yet appointed.

John Sprottiſwood, Eſq; Admiral of Leith:—James Cundel and William Robertſon, Reſident Bailies.

The Sheriff of this county took cognizance of the prices of victual this day, and the ports are ſhut for three months as to all kinds of grain, oats excepted.

Margaret Watſon and Suſannah Hamilton, two thieves, were this day ſentenced to be drummed through the city this day fortnight; to be confined in the Houſe of Correction for twelve months; and to be afterwards baniſhed the city and liberties for life.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 6.

"A vaſt deal of rain has fallen here ſince Saturday; and yeſterday, the Clyde roſe to a very great height, which overflowed a great part of the Lower Green, and part of Bridge Street, and ſome of the veſſels at the Broomlaw were carried by the force of the water upon the Beech, but met with no material damage."

The following copy of the proceedings of a Court-Martial, held upon Captain Hay Macdowall of the 42d regiment, for the ſurrender of Trincomale and its dependencies, has been lately brought from India by the Surpriſe packet:

Captain Macdowall's crime and ſentence.

Crime.—Captain Hay Macdowall, of his Majeſty's 42d regiment, lately commanding in the fort of Trincomale and its dependencies, put under arreſt by order of Major-General James Stewart, commanding his Majeſty's forces on the coaſt of Coromandel, for ſurrendering the fort of Trincomale to the French, under Monſ. Suffrein, upon the 30th of Auguſt laſt, without ſufficient cauſe for ſo doing, or before any practicable breach was made in that fort.

Dated Head-Quarters, Fort St George, November 11, 1782.

(Signed) HENRY MALCOLM, Adj.-Gen.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely and deliberately conſidered the evidence for and againſt the priſoner, together with what he has ſaid in his defence, find, that although there was no practicable breach effected, he did not ſurrender the fort of Trincomale till his ammunition was nearly expended, and every proſpect of relief at an end: That in ſo doing, he complied with the orders he received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to defend the place to the laſt extremity: That the terms he obtained was equally honourable to himſelf and the garriſon, and ſuch as he had no reaſon to expect from the ſituation he was reduced to, and the force oppoſed to him. The Court is therefore of opinion, that the priſoner, Captain Hay Macdowall, is not guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and do honourably acquit him.

(Signed) A. GORDON, Lieut. Col. Preſident.
JOSEPH GARROW, Dep. Adj. Gen.

I approve, (Signed) JAMES STEWART.
Camp Taumorum, Jan. 29, 1783.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 21. Lively of Dundee, Webſter, from St Petersburgh, for Dundee, with flax and iron.
Peggy of and from Kirkcaldy, Bett, for Copenhagen with coals.
Endeavour of Dyſart, Rutherford, from St Petersburgh, for Leith, with flax, hemp, and iron.
22. Molly of and from Kincardine, Miller, for Memel, in balaſt.
23. Drake of Aberdeen, Blues, from Riga, for Oſtende, with aſhes.

By advice from Uddewalla and Holma, about five leagues to the northward of Marſtrand, I am ſorry to learn, that George Whitehead, of the Concord of Leith, has had the misfortune to loſe his ſhip, in the late gale of wind, on the 7th inſtant. The crew all ſaved.

ELSINORE, Sept. 23. 1783. Wind Eaſterly.
WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 7. Jean and Janet, Higgin, from Kenbet, with whisky; Providence, Hiſlop, from Anſtruther, balaſt.—8. Elizabeth, Turcan, from St Davids, with coals; Katharine, Muirhead, from Elphinſtone, with coals; Floyer, Drummond, from Alloa, with ditto; Erskine, Robertſon, from Alloa, with ditto; Six Siſters, Thomſon, from Glaſgow, in balaſt.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

ALEXANDER BREBNER and ROBERT GIBBON, Merchants in Aberdeen, hereby give notice, That the Brewing Buſineſs formerly carried on in Virginia Street, Aberdeen, under the firm of JOHN WATSON, and CO. is now carried on by them ſolely, the partnerſhip of John Watſon and Co. being diſſolved; and they requeſt the continuance of the favours of the former cuſtomers of the Houſe, aſſuring them of the utmoſt endeavours on their part to ſerve them well.

Commiſſions addreſſed to Andrew Gray, their clerk, at the Brewery, will be punctually attended to.

A BREBNER.
ABERDEEN, Oct. 4. 1783. ROBT. GIBBON.

AT LONDON.
THE LEITH PACKET,
JOHN THOMSON Maſter,

IS loading at Hawley's Wharf, above the Hermitage, for Leith, and places adjacent; will ſail Friday the 17th of October, wind and weather ſerving.

This veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers, and the time of ſailing carefully attended to.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at 'Change, in 'Change hours, or the New England Coffeehouſe, behind the Exchange, mornings and evenings on board, or Hawley and Downe for the Maſter.

FOR BARBOES AND GRANADA,
To call at any of the other Iſlands to leeward, if encouraging freight offers,

THE SALLY,
DAVID SCOTT Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Greenock in a few days, and will be clear to ſail by the end of October. She is a ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, and is very well fitted for the accommodation of paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Rankin, Greenock, or Andrew M'Kerras merchant, Leith.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Oct. 3. Polly, Iver, from Briſtol, with goods; Jean, Butcher, from Oporto, with wine.—4. Catharine and Margaret, Cuming, from Dublin, with goods; Jean, Bain, from Londenderry, with balaſt.—5. Allion, Robertſon, from St Lucia, with ſugar &c.; Nancy, Hunter, from St Ubes with ſalt; Recovery, Sharp, from Lewis, with kelp.—6. Batavier, Jamieſon, from Pinoboſcot, with timber; Fortitude, Johnſton, from Jamaica, with ſugar, &c.

SAILED, Sept. 29.—Ann, Graham, from Dublin, with goods; Peggy, Munn, from Belfaſt, with ditto.—30. Grayhound, Leget, from Dublin, with ditto; Jean, Law, from Lairne, with coals.—Oct. 1. Margaret, Livingſton, from Dublin, with goods; Lucy, Ritheie, from Liverpool, with empty barrels.

DURHAM, 1ſt October 1783.

THE Creditors of JOHN FENWICK, late of Chilton, in the county of Durham, Eſq; deceaſed, and who for ſome years lived in Edinburgh, and at Leith Walk, near that city, are deſired IMMEDIATELY to tranſmit a particular account of their reſpective demands, to Mr George Wood, proctor in the city of Durham.

This will not be again advertiſed.

TO be SOLD at Traquaire the 13th October current, at ten o'clock forenoon,

Four Coach-Horſes, a Saddle Mare, and Shelty; ſome Milk Cows and Fat Sheep; Ploughs, Carts, and other Utenſils of Huſbandry; Brewing Veſſel, Milk Veſſel, Garden Tools, and ſome Kitchen Furniture, &c.

At the ſame time, the Graſs of the Parks of Traquaire till Candlemas next, will be ſet by roup.

Farms, Farming Utenſils, Stocking, &c.

UPON Wedneſday the 15th day of October current, the TACKS of the large and extenſive Farms of Haggs, Langton, Lawheads, and pertinents belonging thereto, lying in the pariſhes of Ratho and Kirknewton, and within a few miles of Edinburgh; and alſo, the CROPS of the different kinds on the ſaid Farms, with all the HORSES, COWS, and Labouring Utenſils of every kind, and the whole Houſehold Furniture in the houſe of HAGGS of every ſort, are to be expoſed by public roup and action, for the benefit of the Creditors of Alexander Rodger tenant in Haggs, and the roup is to continue until all is ſold off.

The roup is to begin preciſely at nine o'clock forenoon, at Langton.

The articles and condition of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Grant, ſenior, writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS in MID-LOTHIAN to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas 1783, The FARM of LIMPHOY, conſiſting of 110 Scots acres, lying in the pariſh of Currie. The moſt part of this farm has been for ſeveral years in paſture, part whereof is already incloſed, and the whole is propoſed to be incloſed and ſubdivided into ſix diviſions. The farm is ſituated upon the water of Currie, about ſix miles weſt from Edinburgh.

Alexander Greig, at Currie, will ſhow the lands, and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scot, Eſq; younger of Malleny, or Allen Macdougall, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be LET for 26 years, or ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1784,

The Farm of PRESTON WEST MAINS, lying in the pariſh of Buncle and county of Berwick. This farm conſiſts of about 620 acres, whereof above 400 acres is dry low-lying ground, ſituated on the banks of the water of White-water, which ſurrounds three ſides of the farm, and is a ſufficient fence for ſheep, the other ſide is moſtly incloſed.—A great part of the ground is adapted for turnips and part of it hath been limed within theſe three or four years. It is well ſheltered, hath plenty of water for incloſures, and is free of all burdens, ſuch as thirlage, tythes, &c.

Thomas Bell farmer at Preſton Eaſt Mains, or Andrew Jardine there will ſhow the farm, and propoſals for the ſame may be made either to Robert Ainſlie at Berrywell near Dunſe, or to James Walker writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

HOUSES in EDINBURGH for SALE.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 19th of November 1783, between the hours of ſeven and eight in the evening,

The following SUBJECTS, lying on the weſt ſide of the Weſt Bow of Edinburgh, in the land commonly called FALCONER'S LAND:

1. That Shop and Dwelling-houſe poſſeſſed by James Welſh baker, at the yearly rent of	L. 16	0 0
2. That Laigh Houſe poſſeſſed by Mrs Scot, at	3	0 0
3. The Second Story of ſaid Land, poſſeſſed by Mr Culbert wigmaker, at	6	10 0
4. The Third Story of ditto, poſſeſſed by George Zeigler, jun. at	5	0 0
	L. 30	10 0

The premiſes are inſured upon the old plan of the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, and the premium paid up.

James Home clerk to the ſignet will ſhow the progreſs of writs, which is clear, and alſo the conditions of ſale; and to him any perſon intending to purchaſe by private bargain may apply before the day of roup.

FOR ROTTERDAM,

The Ship DUCHESS of HAMILTON,

WILLIAM KAY Maſter,

Will ſail from Borrowſtounneſs the 12th current, for Rotterdam, and there to take in goods upon freight for Borrowſtounneſs, and places adjacent.

For VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND,

The Ship THETIS,

CAPTAIN SCOTT,

A fine new Britiſh built veſſel, of 250 tons, is now ready to receive on board goods at Port-Glaſgow, and will be clear to ſail by the 16th current.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr John Dunlop, Port-Glaſgow, or George Buchanan and Co. in Glaſgow.

N. B. She is exceedingly well fitted for paſſengers. —— Not to be repeated.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,

THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glaſgow in a few days, and will be clear to ſail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good veſſel, copper-bottomed, and a faſt ſailer; alſo, has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, Sept. 10. 1783.

For Kingſton, Morant Bay, and Martha Brae, or Montego Bay,

The Ship CASTLESEMPLE,

ALEX. MACKINLAY MASTER,

Now lying at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods by the 10th current.

She is a ſtout veſſel, well fitted up for paſſengers, and will ſail about the firſt of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to Alexander Houſton and Company.

GLASGOW, SEPTEMBER 1. 1783

TO BE LET,

A BLEACHFIELD, ſituated in a populous manufacturing county, with the Machinery and Utenſils thereto belonging, and a Lint-mill, and Barley-mill, and Ground adjoining, well ſheltered and incloſed, with a ſouth expoſure conſiſting of from ſix to eight acres; with a large convenient Dwelling-houſe and offices.—From its large command of ſpring water, brought from a conſiderable diſtance in pipes, it is reckoned peculiarly fit for bleaching light or fine goods, ſuch as long lawns, cambrics, or fine linens, thread or thread ſtockings; and from the number of houſes, a large manufacture of theſe two laſt articles might be carried on there to great advantage. It is in the neighbourhood of coal, and if more ſpring water is wanted than what is already brought in, two other ſprings can be added at a trifling expence. The dwelling-houſe is large and commodious, with large and convenient offices, and is pleaſantly ſituated among very thriving plantations, and in every reſpect a convenient and deſirable place to live at.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Steel writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public auction within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 17th day of November 1783, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of COWHILL, lying

in the pariſh of Holywood, and ſhire of Dumfries, and within four meaſured miles of that town. It contains rather more than 830 Scots acres; and the rental, free of public burdens, is 600 l. per annum, eſtimating thoſe parts of the eſtate in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion very moderately. The whole is divided into ſix farms, containing from 56 to 250 Scots acres each, ſeparately incloſed with a good ring fence, and regularly ſubdivided. On every farm there is a complete ſet of houſes and offices, well built and ſlated, and now in perfect repair.

This eſtate is beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Nith, where the proprietor has a valuable ſalmon-fiſhing. The land is all arable, and in a high ſtate of cultivation and improvement, the ſoil being remarkably good, and having been all well limed, except about twenty acres. The knows and riſing grounds are planted in clumps and ſtripes, and the trees ſerve for an ornament and ſhelter to the lands, and will ſoon be valuable as timber.

The lands hold of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification to the owner, who has alſo right to the teinds; and the title-deeds are clear and unexceptionable.

The manſion-houſe of Cowhill, built upon an eminence near the river, commands a proſpect of the pleaſant valley of Nith for ſome miles round, and is alſo in view of the town of Dumfries; and the elegance of the ſituation has always been much admired. A valuable free-ſtone quarry, lately wrought, lies within a quarter of a mile of the houſe.

The upſet price, for the encouragement of offerers, is now reduced to 11,500 l. Sterling, and the purchaſer may enter to the natural poſſeſſion at Candlemas, and to the rents at Whitſunday 1784.

The articles of roup, &c. are in the hands of Mr William Campbell writer to the ſignet; and John Stewart at Cowhill will ſhow the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th December 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* Newark,

lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick, Irongray, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Routonbridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Roughtree, Hallhill, Cubboxholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingleſton, Gateſide or Kirkpatrick, and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Clowden, and the vice-patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick, Irongray.

This eſtate is of a remarkable good ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone dykes, and thriving full grown hedges. It is at preſent in good condition; and there is ſufficiency of ſhell marle upon it to keep it ſo. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 is arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good paſture. The preſent rent is 768 l. 6 s. 1 d.; but a conſiderable riſe may be depended on, as a great part is only let for grazing on ſhort leaſes, which expire at Whitſunday 1784. It holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

The woods are well incloſed and very thriving; at laſt cutting they ſold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, excluſive of the woods on Hallhill, which are preſently fit for ſale.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful ſituations upon it for building a manſion-houſe, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemen's ſeats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills.

II. The Lands of OVER and NETHER BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, conſiſting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moſs, where there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marle

Theſe lands are all ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone walls; the preſent rent is only 50 l. but when the current leaſes expire four years hence, a conſiderable riſe will be got. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of GELSTON, lying in the pariſhes of Kelton and Buittle, and county aforeſaid, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelſton, with the mill and mill-lands, and Craigley, in the pariſh of Kelton and Cuil, in the pariſh of Buittle, containing about 1360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone walls and full grown fencible hedges.

On this Eſtate there is a good Manſion Houſe and offices, with a garden and orchard, and ſome thriving plantations, and an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marl, for improving the ſame, and for ſale to the neighbouring heritors.

The eſtate is ſet to good tenants at 600 l. 15 s. Sterling of yearly rent. The whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them in the pariſh of Buittle, and to a current tack of the teinds in the pariſh of Kelton.

The ſituation of Gelſton is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the ſea port of Auchcairn, on the Solway Frith, and two miles of the great Military Road leading from Carlyle to Port Patrick, to both of which there are good roads.

IV. Theſe parts of the barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the pariſh of Penningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glaſnocks, Killeal, Kirkchriſt, and Killymore, with a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Bladnoch, and the ſuperiority of the lands of Drumorry and Carſluie, lying in the pariſh of Kirkcowan and county of Wigton.

Theſe are good grazing lands both for black cattle and ſheep. The preſent rent, including the feu duties in Kirkcowan pariſh, is only 114 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6-12ths, but the tenants paid large graſſums in 1766, when their leaſes commenced; ſo in 1787, when they expire, a great riſe may be depended on, large offers being already made.—The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, ſtipend excepted.

V. The Farm of CULSCADDEN in the pariſh of Sorbie and county of Wigton, alſo part of the ſaid barony of Glaſnock, let at 160 l. per annum, conſiſting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres lying on the Bay of Wigton, and having a ſafe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all incloſed and ſubdivided, has within it an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marle, and ſea ſhells, and the kelp on the ſhore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year. The teinds are valued.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, tacks, rentals, plans, and meaſurements of the ſeveral eſtates before mentioned, will be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet; and for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

John Linton in Gateſide near Dumfries, will ſhow the eſtate of Clowden; Mr Heron, junior of Ingleſton, the eſtate of Gelſton, and Mr Cockburn at Creebridge, the lands in Wigtonſhire.

Wanted to Borrow at Martinmas next,

THE Sum of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, undoubted heritable ſecurity over an Eſtate in the ſouth of Scotland, of upwards of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling of rent.

Apply to John Robertſon writer, Meal-market Stairs, Edinburgh.

AN EXPERIENCED TANNER,

WHO is well qualified to conduct the operations and buſineſs of a large Tan Yard, may have ſuitable encouragement, by correſponding with, or applying to the Tannery company in Aberdeen. Entry may be as ſoon as convenient for himſelf. None need apply but who have ſufficient abilities, and unexceptionable good character.

LANDS and ESTATE of STRATHMARTINE IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THAT upon Monday next the 13th day of October, there is to be expoſed to ſale, by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of William Gordon vintner in Dundee, at twelve o'clock mid-day, the Lands and Eſtate of STRATHMARTINE, lying in the pariſh of Strathmartine, and ſhire of Forfar, pleaſantly ſituate on both ſides of the little water of Dichty, within three ſhort miles of the town and harbour of Dundee, which is one of the moſt flouriſhing and improving trading ſea-port towns in Scotland.

This Eſtate is extenſive and very improveable, having ſhell marle in the ground, and an inexhauſtible fund of marle in the near neighbourhood at an eaſy purchaſe. There is likewiſe plenty of free ſtone in the ground for incloſing or building on the eſtate, which lies all contiguous, and is moſtly arable; and the moſt part of the ground in the eſtate, which are preſently in muirs or paſture, may be improven into good arable land at a moderate expence.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with office-houſes, garden, &c. fit to accommodate a genteel family with very ſmall repairs, alſo a great deal of thriving planting on the eſtate, part of it full grown, and a conſiderable part of the eſtate is incloſed with ſufficient fences. The tenants houſes and ſteading are all lately rebuilt, or ſufficiently repaired, and the tenants taken bound to uphold them. The kirk and manſe of Strathmartine have been both rebuilt from the foundation within theſe four or five years, ſo as no repairs of theſe will fall upon the heritors for many years to come.

The lands and eſtate of Strathmartine hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs rolls of the county at 713 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots. Weſter Baldragon, being a late purchaſe, is ſeparately valued at 40 l. Scots more. The neat free rent of the whole eſtate for the year 1783 is 398 l. 11 s. 5 d. Sterling, beſides carriages and ſervices, viz. three loads of coals from Dundee, 17 loads of peats, 56 ſhear dargs in harveſt days at weeding lint, ploughing of 7 acres of land, and 42 loads of riages; on all which no valuation is put; but by the tack of Kirkton of Strathmartine, one of the principal farms, the rent riſes 20 l. Sterling yearly for the crop 1784, and in time coming; and the rent of Baldragon alſo riſes 10 l. Sterling yearly for a lifetime, after the preſent tack. The Mains is at preſent let at 80 l. Sterling from year to year only, for the accommodation of a purchaſer. The whole eſtate is poſſeſſed by reſponſible tenants, and the rents punctually paid. The lands and mills of Craigmill, which were let in tack many years ago to Mr David Landales, now deceaſed, and the tack now far advanced, is ſubſet at 64 l. reckoning the widow's poſſeſſion at a moſt moderate rent in place of 24 l. 4 s. the tack-duty on the preſent rental; and the preſent ſub-tenants carry on a very extenſive and advantageous ſmall victual trade at the mills, which, with the granary and other buildings made thereon, fall in to the heritor, in ſufficient habitable condition at the iſſue of the tack.

The progreſs of writs, which are complete and clear, with the conditions of ſale, and a rental of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer, Carrubber's Cloſe, Edinburgh; and any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, or otherwiſe, may apply to David Maxwell of Scottſtoun, advocate, the ſaid Thomas Rattray, or to Thomas Davidſon writer at the Town-clerk's Office, Dundee, who will ſhow a plan and meaſurement of the grounds, copies of the ſecularies of the title-deeds, with the rentals, &c.; and David Lyon in Strathmartine, or John Kinnear ground-officer there, will ſhow the grounds, with the different farms and boundaries of the eſtate, and give any further information required.

PRICE of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c. REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 26th of November 1783, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying in the pariſh of Eccles and county of Berwick, and divided into two poſſeſſions, one poſſeſſed by Walter Gray, called The Infield of Banghouſewalls, rent at L. 25 0 0

The other, called Banghouſewalls Hill, poſſeſſed by Robert Forſyth, at the rent of 30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

Theſe lands, with a ſmall clump of planting, meaſure 35 Engliſh acres, and are now to be expoſed at 1100 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchaſe.

Alſo Three Incloſures of ECCLESHIELLS, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county. One of them, named Glebe Park, is not under leaſe, and valued at the rent of L. 24 3 0

The other two, named Shiels Park and Gladebales Park, are poſſeſſed by William Wood, at the rent of 37 4 0

Stripes of planting, valued yearly at 1 0 0

L. 62 7 0

Theſe incloſures, with the planting, meaſure 63 Engliſh acres, and are now to be expoſed at 1247 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchaſe.

The progreſs of writs, plan of the lands, and articles of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of William Bethun writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of DUNNASKINE,

which belonged to the deceaſed John Shaw of Dunnaſkine, lying in the pariſhes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands is,	L. 141	0 0		
Deduce one-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds, L. 28 0 0				
Public burdens, 1 2 7 2-12ths				
		29	2	7 2-12ths
Free rent,	L. 112	17	4	10-12ths
Upſet-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchaſe,	L. 2461	2	10	4-12ths
Add, value of free teind at five years purchaſe, after deducing miniſter's ſtipends, &c.		94	4	1 2-12ths
Total proven value of property-lands,	L. 2555	6	1	6-12ths
Feu-duties payable yearly from certain ſubjects lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchaſe, is		37	10	0
Total proven value of the lands under ſale,	L. 2592	16	11	6-12ths

The lands are ſituated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Buchan writer to the ſignet, or John Callender depute-clerk of Seſſion.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40*s.* 6*d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3*d.*